

9-18-1965

Kabul Times (September 18, 1965, vol. 4, no. 143)

Bakhtar News Agency

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes>

 Part of the [International and Area Studies Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (September 18, 1965, vol. 4, no. 143)" (1965). *Kabul Times*. 1075.
<https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes/1075>

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the Digitized Newspaper Archives at DigitalCommons@UNO. It has been accepted for inclusion in Kabul Times by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@UNO. For more information, please contact unodigitalcommons@unomaha.edu.



THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature
Max. +29°C. Minimum 7°C.
Sun sets today at 3:12 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5:41 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Clear

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS OCT-6 1965

Kabul Times is available at:
Khyber Restaurant: Kabul
Hotel; Shar-e-Naw near
Park Cinema; Kabul Inter-
national Airport.

SD

VOL. IV, NO. 143.

KABUL, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1965, (SUNBULA 27, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

Algeria's Dr. Talib Leaves After Two Days Of Talks

KABUL, Sept. 18.—Dr. Ahmad Talib, the Algerian Education Minister, left Kabul for Beirut Friday after delivering messages from the Algerian Revolutionary Council and Col. Houari Boumedienne, the Algerian Prime Minister, to His Majesty the King and Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf.

During his two-day stay in Afghanistan, Dr. Talib exchanged views with the government on the strengthening of relations between the two countries, and the importance of Afghanistan's participation in the second Afro-Asian Conference to be held in Algiers in November.

Thursday evening Talib was received by His Majesty. Dr. Talib said before leaving: "My talks with Afghan officials reflected those cordial and fraternal relations which have existed between the two countries from the beginning of the Algerian government and from the time the people of Afghanistan supported the freedom struggle of the people of Algeria." Dr. Talib met Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf Thursday morning. He expressed the gratitude of the Algerian leaders for the continued support of the people and the government of Afghanistan to Algeria.

"I am indeed very pleased to be in direct touch with the people and government of Afghanistan", he told reporters after the meeting.

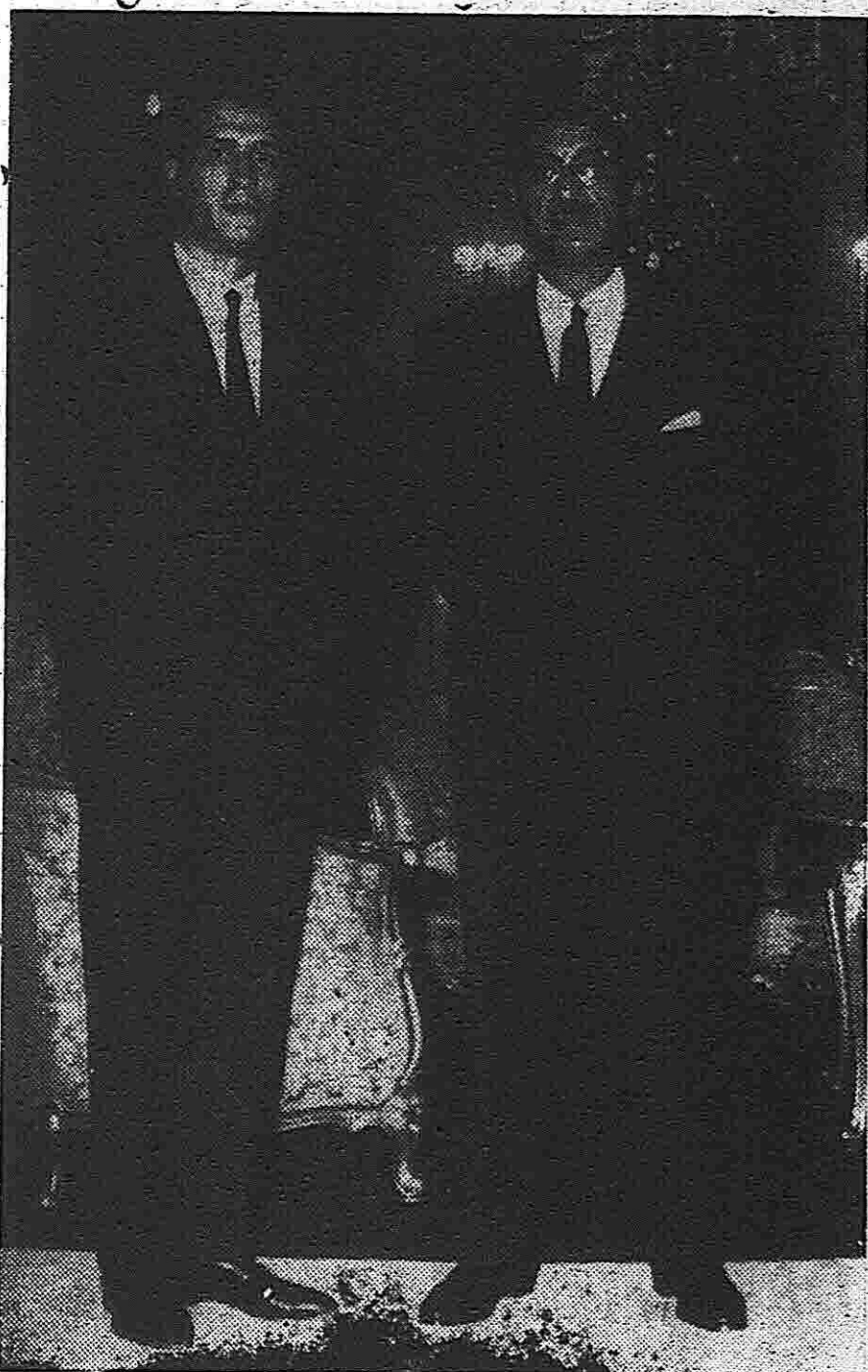
He said he was assured that Afghanistan will participate in the second Afro-Asian Conference. Dr. Talib met Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, Minister of Press and Information, at noon Thursday.

Later Dr. Talib attended a reception given by Maiwandwal at Baghe Bala Restaurant.

Present at the reception were some cabinet ministers, members of Foreign and Education ministries and ambassadors of Arab countries.

Dr. Talib met Dr. Abdul Samad Hamed, Rector of Kabul University Thursday. Educational and cultural matters were discussed at the meeting.

Later he visited the mausoleum of Sayyed Jamaluddin Afghan.



Dr. Ahmad Talib, Algerian Education Minister, with His Majesty the King, who granted him an audience on Thursday.

U Thant Proposes UN Invoke Threat Of Military, Economic Action Against India, Pakistan

UNITED NATIONS, September 18, (AP).—**SECRETARY-General U Thant proposed Friday that the Security Council invoke the threat of economic and military reprisals by the United Nations against India and Pakistan if they fail to put an immediate end to their undeclared war.**

Speaking against the background of possible direct military intervention by the People's Republic of China into the war, Thant asked the 11-nation council also to appeal to the heads of government of India and Pakistan to hold peace talks in a third country of their choice.

Thant did not mention directly

Peking's three-day ultimatum to India to pull out of disputed Himalayan territory. But he declared that India and Pakistan were linked "in a peculiarly intricate way with the main stream of world affairs" and he warned that "there can be little doubt that a real danger to world peace is now imminent."

U.S. Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg, President of the Council, announced the threat from Peking with a declaration that new and serious developments have broadened the threat to peace.

He set the next Council meeting for Saturday morning, saying the Council members wanted an opportunity for private consultations on the "momentous statement" of the Secretary-General.

He added that if developments warrant, the Council would be called into urgent and emergency session before 9:30 a.m. EST (1430 GMT) Saturday.

India's chief delegate to the Council, Mohammadali Currimbhay Chagla, charged that Pakistan wanted China "to stab us in the back." He said also that the timing of Peking's ultimatum was linked with refusal by Pakistan to enter into any negotiations.

The Council has only once previously invoked Chapter Seven of the Charter which deals with threats to, and breaches of, the peace. On July 15, 1948, it ordered an end to the fighting between Israel and the Arab states.

U Thant said he was convinced

(Contd. on page 4)

China Gives India Three Days To Pull Out Of Chinese Area Near Border; Shastri Replies

India Replies To Note:

NEW DELHI, Sept. 18, (Reuter).—India said yesterday if China attacks India, she will fight back.

Lala Bahadur Shastri, Indian Prime Minister, told Parliament if China attacks, India will fight with "grim determination."

The Prime Minister announced that India had told China she was willing for a joint inspection of military structures on the Sikkim-Tibet border which China alleges are on her territory.

His statement to Parliament followed an ultimatum from China early yesterday morning warning of grave consequences unless India dismantled her military installations along the Sikkim frontier within three days.

Shastri said he hoped China would not take advantage of the present situation—India's war with Pakistan—to attack India.

But if it happened, he said, India would not be deterred by Chinese might.

He said India completely rejected all the charges in the Chinese note, which was handed to the Indian Charge d'Affaires in Peking shortly after one a.m. Friday.

Shastri read to the house the relevant portions of India's reply sent yesterday to China. "Ever since the Sino-Indian border problem was raised by the Chinese government the government of India has made strenuous attempts to settle the question peacefully and with honour."

"Even after the unprovoked Chinese attack across the border in October and November 1962 the government of India consistently followed a policy of seeking a peaceful settlement honourable to both parties concerned."

"As has been pointed out by the government of India in various notes the government of India has given strict instructions to its armed forces and personnel not to cross the international boundary in the middle and eastern sector and the so called line of actual control in the western sector."

"The government is satisfied after careful and detailed investigation that Indian personnel as well as aircraft have fully carried out these instructions and have not transgressed the international boundary and line of actual control in the western sector at any time and at any place."

"The government of India is, therefore, absolutely convinced that allegations contained in the Chinese note are completely groundless."

Shastri added: "The government of India is constrained to reject these allegations and to reassert emphatically that it does not accept the claims to vast areas of Indian territory in the western, middle and eastern sectors of the border put forward by the Chinese note under reply."

"As regards the Chinese reference to Kashmir and the present unfortunate Indo-Pakistan conflict it's nothing but interference on the part of China calculated to prolong and enlarge the conflict."

Shastri told the House some defence structures were put up in September 1962 on the Sikkim side of the border but these had not been in occupation since the cessation of Chinese hostilities in November in 1962.

China Blasts Border Acts:

PEKING, Sept. 18, (Hsinhua).—Yang Kung-Su, Deputy Director of the first Department of Asian Affairs of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, summoned J.S. Mehta, Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim of the Indian Embassy here, Friday and delivered a note which condemned the Indian intrusions and provocations across the Sino-Indian boundary and the China-Sikkim boundary.

It demanded that the Indian government dismantle all its military works on the Chinese side of the China-Sikkim boundary or on the boundary itself within three days of the delivery of the note and immediately stop all intrusions along the Sino-Indian boundary and the China-Sikkim boundary, return kidnapped Chinese border inhabitants and the seized livestock, and pledge to refrain from any more harassing raids across the boundary.

Otherwise, it said, the Indian government must bear full responsibility for all the grave consequences arising therefrom.

The note said there have been more than 300 intrusions into China either on ground or by air. It said: "The Chinese government has repeatedly lodged protests with the Indian government and serve warnings to it, and has successively notified some friendly countries. The facts are there, and they cannot be denied by the Indian government by mere quibbling."

The Chinese note added: "Now the Indian government pretentiously says that the matter can be settled if only an independent and neutral observer should go to the border to see for himself. It further asserts that Indian troops have never crossed the Sikkim-China boundary which has been formally delimited, and that India has not built any military works either on the Chinese side of the border or on the border itself. This is a bare-faced lie. How can it hope to deceive anyone?"

The note said: "Supported by U.S. imperialists and their partners, the Indian government has always pursued a policy of chauvinism and expansionism towards its neighbouring countries."

Royal Audience

KABUL, Sept. 18.—The Department of Royal Protocol announces that during the week which ended September 17 the following people were received in audience by His Majesty the King:

General Mohammad Isa, Commander of the Central Forces; Nour Ahmad Etemadi, Afghan Ambassador in Karachi; Abdul Razaq Ziai, Secretary to the Afghan Embassy in Tehran; General Dr. Mohammad Qasim, Chief of Health Services in the Ministry of National Defence; General Ghulam Hasan, ear and throat expert in the Army Hospital; General Abdul Ghafoor, Commander of the Kandahar Army; General Sayyed Abdul Ghani, Commander for the Air Defence Rockets; General Qamaruddin, Commander of the Army Tanks; Mohammad Naim Younusi, Afghan Consul General in Meshad; Mohammadullah Kazimi, President of Accounting in the Finance Ministry; and Abdullah Brishna, Acting President of City Construction in the Ministry of Public Works.

Afghan Envoy In Karachi Arrives Here For Talks

KABUL, Sept. 18.—Nour Ahmad Etemadi, His Majesty's Ambassador in Karachi arrived in Kabul Wednesday night for consultations.

Price Of Tea, Paper, Metal From Soviet Union Is Cut

KABUL, September 18.—**A PROTOCOL on the reduction in the prices of certain commodities was signed between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union in the Ministry of Commerce Thursday.**

The protocol was signed by Dr. Mohammad Akbar Omer, President of Commerce in the Ministry of Commerce, and M. Mossenko, Commercial Attache of the USSR Embassy in Kabul.

According to the protocol, the prices of white and black metal

sheets, crooked rods, green tea and paper imported from the Soviet Union have been reduced.

The price of white metal sheets has been reduced from \$220 per metric ton to \$190.

The price of black metal sheets has been reduced from \$180 per metric ton to \$150.

In the price of crooked rods with a six millimetre diameter the reduction is from \$135 per metric ton to \$122.

The price of green tea sort 2 and 3 has been reduced from \$870 to \$635 and the price of paper from \$300 to \$297.

Afghan Medical Delegation Leaves For China Visit

KABUL, Sept. 18.—An Afghan medical delegation headed by Dr. Mir Ghulam Haider Maher, President of Planning in the Health Ministry, left Friday for a four-week visit to the People's Republic of China. Members of the group are Dr. Nadira Hasan, Dr. Laila, and Dr. Mohammad Naim.

Bus Accident Kills Boy Scout

KABUL, Sept. 18.—A young Boy Scout, Abdul Sami, was killed while on traffic duty at the traffic circle near Demazang at about 7:5 a.m. Thursday.

The youth was killed when a city bus, whose brakes were reported to have failed, crashed into the Abdul Wakil Khan monument in the centre of the circle, seriously injuring the driver, Mir Waraqa.

The bus, full of morning rush hour passengers, was headed downtown from Jama-e-Maina

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Editor
S. Khalil
Address:—
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:—
"Times, Kabul"
Telephones:—
21494 [Extns. 03
22851 (4, 5 and 6)
AFGHANISTAN
Subscription Rates
Subscription from abroad
Yearly Af. 500
Half yearly Af. 300
Quarterly Af. 200
FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 30
Half Yearly \$ 18
Quarterly \$ 9
will be accepted by cheques of local currency at the official dollar exchange rate.
Printed at:—
Government Printing House

KABUL TIMES

SEPTEMBER 18, 1965

The State And The Press

Now that privately owned newspapers are to be allowed to be started under the Press Law everyone interested in the future of the press will wish to see that such ventures receive due encouragement. It is equally important that private newspapers are properly organized and follow healthy traditions.

As we have pointed out before, newspapers can prosper only if they pursue an independent policy and win the confidence of a large section of the people. A newspaper's policy however largely depends on how it is financed. In other countries newspapers maintain their independence by earning the bulk of their revenue from advertising. It is, of course, possible for some advertisers to influence newspapers, but their basic policy cannot be easily changed.

In Afghanistan newspapers have so far been able to procure only a small part of their revenue through advertisements. An advertising agency was started only last year to help newspapers increase their income by selling space to advertisers. But this agency has yet to develop to be able to effect a marked increase in the volume of advertising in the country.

One of the aims of the new Press Law is to assist the healthy development of the press so that it may become an effective means for dissemination of knowledge, information and culture among the people and may truthfully and objectively reflect public opinion. This aim cannot be achieved without preparing the proper ground for it. We feel that it is one of the basic responsibilities of the state, in accordance with the provisions of both the Constitution and the Press Law, to see that the press is given all the facilities to develop on the lines already indicated.

This paper has consistently held the view that to have an impartial press, we should find independent sources of income for newspapers wishing to pursue an independent policy. We are also convinced that it is for the state to find ways to increase the income of our newspapers. This should be done both in the case of newspapers financed by the state and those which decide to follow an independent policy.

Unofficial Translation

Text Of Press Law

Article 46: Offenders convicted for offences mentioned in Section 2 of Article 33, whose offences do not require a punishment based on Shariah, will be fined not less than Af. 5,000 and not more than Af. 25,000 or they will be imprisoned for not less than six months and not more than six years or they will be given both these punishments. If the offence causes a demand for indemnities by the person injured by the offence, the court has the authority also to order that person to be compensated.

If the offence requires punishment under Shariah, then the case will be assigned in accordance with the provisions of the Hanafi school of Islamic jurisprudence.

Article 47: Offenders convicted of offences mentioned in section 1 of Article 34, will be fined up to Af. 2,000 or imprisoned from one and a half to four months. Conviction for offences mentioned in section 2, Article 34, will result in fine up to Af. 1,000 or imprisonment for up to one and a half months.

Anyone found guilty of action violating the provisions of Article 35 will be fined up to Af. 3,000 or imprisoned for up to one year.

Article 48: The courts are authorized to order the confiscation of the publication or the printing house or both in cases resulting from offences mentioned in Article 45. The Attorney-General's office, too, has the authority to stop the

distribution of the publication, or to keep it in custody until the court issues its definite decision in cases mentioned above.

In the case of offences alluded to in Article 46 and 47, the courts have the authority to substitute fine or imprisonment for the suspension of the permit for printing or permission or authorisation for its total abrogation.

Article 49: Contraventions committed within the range of application of this law make the offenders liable to disciplinary punishment by the Minister of Press and Information.

Disciplinary measures are as follows:
1. Cash fine up to Af. 500.
2. Suspension of the periodical publication for three issues.
3. Limitation of non-periodical publication to less than five in one year.

The Minister of Press and Information may order this type of disciplinary measures either individually or collectively, but in implementing this provision it should always be taken into consideration that indulgence in disciplinary punishment does not obstruct the development of free press.

Those accused of offences mentioned in this law will be brought to justice in accordance with the law regulating the affairs of Attorney General and the law for criminal activities.

Article 50: Cases emanating from

offences mentioned above will be first studied by the provincial public security court in accordance with the law.

In order to define the court's authority, the place of publication will be considered as the place for the occurrence of the offence even through the publication is distributed in other regions too.

CHAPTER VIII
MISCELLANEOUS RULES

Article 51: This law will become operative after its publication in the Official Gazette.

Article 52: From the date this law becomes operative, the Press Law of 12th Dalw, 1329 A.H., will be considered as void.

Article 53: In cases where provisions of this law are contrary to the provisions of other laws, the provisions of this law will be applied.

Article 54: Printing houses and publications in operation in accordance with previous laws before the enforcement of this law will be required to complete the conditions set forth in this law within a period of three months from the date of its enforcement.

If this is not implied with their permit or authorisation will be cancelled.

Article 55: The Ministries of Press and Information and Justice and other related offices are required to take necessary measures for the implementation of the provisions of this law.

(Concluded)

PRESS At a Glance

In an editorial entitled "Police and Elections" Friday's *Ishtar* said during last week people went through a historical experience. The way the elections for the Wolesi Jirgah were conducted showed that the people have adapted themselves to democratic ways to a great extent and utilised the right of voting freely to elect the candidates of their choice.

With the elections for the Wolesi Jirgah over in Kabul, added the paper, we are waiting for the results and we are sure that the results will meet the people's expectations and will be a source of satisfaction.

The Wolesi Jirgah elections were very valuable from several points of view. First, they enabled the people to choose qualified and capable candidates, which in itself is a step forward for the growth of a democratic community. Secondly, they proved that our people have both strength of character and tolerance. Thirdly, they showed that our police and security units know how to conduct themselves on such occasions. During the days of polling complete order prevailed in all the constituencies.

Although there were large numbers of policemen on duty at polling stations, there was not the slightest interference on their part in the conduct of elections. During the election campaign the representatives and supporters of candidates were greatly excited and in some instances lost their temper. Despite all this, the police looked on with great tolerance because their sole duty was to keep discipline and order, prevent tension and act only in an emergency.

Commenting editorially on the conclusion of direct, universal, free and secret elections in parts of the country, Thursday's *Ans* said that when the elections began people were under the impression that the government would interfere in the elections and would not let the people elect the candidates of their choice. But the unofficial results in Kabul as well as in the provinces have shown that the government did not have its own list of candidates ready to be elected.

But, said the paper, if some elements in the name of the government or because of their official influence worked in support their relations the government should not be blamed. Realising its responsibility the government has discharged and will continue to discharge its duties, taking into consideration the maintenance of peace and security.

A peaceful atmosphere and order prevailed at the polling stations. This was evidence of the people's tolerance and the good arrangements made by the authorities concerned. Although the world press was more interested in the military operations between India and Pakistan, which have overshadowed even the Vietnam war, the press in some foreign countries such as Britain discussed the elections in Afghanistan.

In an editorial entitled "Let us Think of the Winter" Friday's *Ans* said that now that winter is drawing near some thought should be given to making provision for necessities such as wood, coal, meat and oil. There is still enough time to provide all the necessary items required for the people during the winter. The city's stores should be well supplied so that people do not have any trouble getting the essential commodities during the cold weather.

Despite great efforts made by the authorities concerned, said the editorial, the prices of foodstuffs, especially meat, are still high. Why should prices be high when there are adequate supplies of meat in the market? If meat prices are high now, how high will they soar in winter? If the authorities concerned take action in time, the danger of scarcity during winter can be averted.

The Sialkot battle has been characterised not by two powerful forces lining up face-to-face and fighting it out, but by days of manoeuvring, hit-and-run attacks and intermittent offensive attacks in one small sector.

The Pakistan Air Force helped ground units to beat the Indians back and knocked out 15 tanks, he said, and the ground forces accounted for another 36 tanks. The spokesman said that both sides appear to be committed to win or lose on the plains along the international frontier between Jammu and the winter capital of Indian Kashmir, and Sialkot, 28 miles southwest of Jammu in Pakistan.

The battle does not appear to experts to be a drive by either side to seize territory, but instead to wear out the other side's war machine.

The Sialkot battle has been characterised not by two powerful forces lining up face-to-face and fighting it out, but by days of manoeuvring, hit-and-run attacks and intermittent offensive attacks in one small sector.

Radio Afghanistan Programme

SATURDAY

Foreign Services, Western Music

Arabic Programme:
2:30-3:00 p.m. AST 11945 Kcs on 25 m band

Urdu Programme:
6:00-6:30 p.m. AST 4 777 Kcs on 62 m band

English Programme:
6:30-7:00 AST 4 775 Kcs on 62 m band

Russian Programme:
10:00-10:30 p.m. AST 47775 Kcs on 62 m band

German Programme:
10:30-11:30 p.m. AST 47775 Kcs on 19 m band

Foreign language programmes include local and international news, commentary, talks on Afghanistan, and Afghan and Western music.

WESTERN MUSIC
Daily from 1:05-1:30 p.m. on short wave 41 m band
Daily except Fridays 10:40 to 10:55 p.m. Western dance music on medium wave only.

Air Services

SUNDAY

Kandahar-Kabul
Departure-1400
Mazar-Kunduz-Kabul
Arrival-1130
Tashkent-Kabul
Arrival-1540
Kabul-Kanduz-Mazar
Departure-0730
Kabul-Khote
Departure-0800
Kabul-Tashkent
Departure-0900

Prague-Sofia-Athens-Kabul
Arrival-1040

IRAN AIR
Tehran-Kabul
Arrival-0845
Kabul-Tehran
Departure-0940

TMA
Beirut-Kabul
Arrival-1100

Important Telephones

Firs Brigade	20121-20122
Police	20507-211 22
Traffic	20155-24041
Radio Afghanistan	24586
New Clinic	24272
D'Afghanistan Bank	20045
Pashtany Tejaraty Bank	22092
	20703
	20502
Bakhtar News Agency	20413
Afghan National Bank	21771
Airport	22318
Ariana Booking Office	24731-24732
Shourie Freres	20692
	22238
Lufthansa	22501
Aeroflot	22300
ASTCO	20550-21504
TMA	22255
PIA	22155-22855-22866
CSA	21022
KLM	20897
Iranian Airways	24714-21406
Indian Airlines	22827
BOAC	20220

Pharmacies

Bo Ali	Phone No. 23575
Aziz	Phone No. 24131
Farhad	Phone No. 24906
Watan	Phone No. 21026
Shari-Now	Phone No. 20878

A CAPSULE OF PAKHTU LITERATURE

By Frita Kumarappa Shalizi

Pakhtu is an ancient language whose roots go back to the Zend and Prakrit, with tendrils of relationship spreading out to Sindhi, Arabic and other similar languages. Even before it came into its own during the early Muslim centuries, the language had produced a literature that was vital and lively, born from the traditions and emotions of a virile and hardy people.

This evidence is presented in a book called the *Putta Khazana* (Hidden Treasure), which in turn is based on another volume known as the *Larghoni Pakhtana* (The Ancient Pakhtuns). The latter came to light in the early 1800s when it fell into the hands of Shah Mahmud Hotaki (1716-1725), an ardent patron of art and culture. This book provided a glimpse into the beginnings of Pakhtu literature.

Originally a nomadic group, the Pakhtuns lived among the mighty mountains and green valleys of this country, which at that time stretched from beyond the Oxus all the way to the fertile Indus Plain. Over the years these people gradually settled down, and built up townships, and customs that dictated their actions in all aspects of life. These were eventually embodied in that strictly-observed code of behaviour by which the Pakhtuns lived and died, called the *Pakhtunwali*.

It was through these conventions that the people developed certain principles that are still such an essential part of them: e.g. a promise once made is never broken; a fugitive seeking protection is not to be turned over to his pursuers and so on. From here stems that beautiful hospitality so typical of the true Afghan, and

here too is stressed the love of country and independence against all odds which is an unflinching characteristic of the Pakhtun. And again, it is from these canons that the Pakhtun acquires his fierce pride in family honour.

The practice of these highly admired qualities gave rise to stirring poetry which extolled the virtue and bravery of heroes and heroines who lived by this code. And of these there were many, who fearless and valorous fought man a fight for the sake of their country and their people. This poetry, like early literature all over the world, was at first kept alive only by minstrels who having committed to memory a number of ballads, epics and short poems, wandered from village to village reciting and singing them to spell-bound audiences of young and old alike. It was through them that this store of combined folklore and history was transmitted from generation to generation.

To this day an important guest is honoured by a gathering of the local poets who express their sentiments on the occasion in verse. It goes on without a break, one poet taking up where the other leaves off. These spontaneous ballads and poems may never be written down, but they are repeated again and again and thus commemorate a person and an event, just as they did in olden days. At other times, gatherings such as these take place merely to keep the poets on their mettle and to stimulate them through competition. These are discussions in verse similar to debates in prose and are very dear to the hearts of the Pakhtuns.

Among some of the most interesting of this folk prosody are the

landaye. Unfortunately the authors are unknown, but one gathers the unshakable impression that they must have been simple men and women, whose hearts were touched by emotions too deep to hold within themselves. As a consequence it burst forth in a natural exuberance of feeling, in language that is unassuming and forthright, in a form which is short and pithy.

O God! Give me some friends of my own age; So that when poverty and misfortune approach, we may meet them with laughter. Listen to the pathos of these lines:

I cry now and you do not deign to give a reply; A time will come when you shall search the world for me and I shall be no more.

These poems are mostly couplets, the first line of which contains nine syllables and the second 13. Of course the English translations are not always able to bring out this form correctly, but they do give an indication of the beautiful expressions of feeling that have poured out of these people. They reveal a depth and tenderness of emotion that generally the well-to-do and cultured claim as their prerogative!

Blessed be the young messenger, who repeats my beloved's words to me.

Turn me into a moon in the sky, so that I may illuminate forever the nomad tent of my beloved.

An interesting fact about the *landaye* is that they represent the feelings of a woman addressed to a man, thus giving voice to sentiments that are more tender and

(Contd. on page 4)

Strong Typhoon Hits Near Central Japan

TOKYO, Sept. 18. (AP) — Thousands fled to higher ground in central Japan as the year's most powerful typhoon hit near Naloya area Friday night, while residents in Tokyo and northern Japan were shaken by successive earthquakes Friday night and early Saturday.

No casualties were immediately reported by the quakes, but damage to this far east nation is expected to mount as the typhoon cuts its way through central Japan.

Unconfirmed reports listed at least 40 persons killed, 40 others, were reported missing from landslides and floods.

The typhoon landed near Ise bay and Atsumi peninsula, 250 miles southeast of Tokyo Friday, with 11 miles per hour center winds. The typhoon later split into three after hitting the mountain ranges in central Japan. The main portion of the storm, however, still had maximum winds of 69 miles an hour.

In Nagoya, about 40,000 persons sought shelter at schools, while in Hyogo prefectures, further west of Nagoya, some 80,000 also evacuated to higher grounds from lowlying areas.

Many areas lying near the path of the typhoon were cut off from electricity.

Transportation came to a standstill. The national railway said 1,500 trains were suspended Friday.

More Vote Totals Received From Province Areas

KABUL, Sept. 18.—Polling in Jaji, Chamkani, Jami Khail, Gomal, Wazi Jidran, Orgoon and the capital of the Pakhtia province concluded September 16. Polling for the remaining seven constituencies of the province is continuing.

A total of 2,177 people voted during five days' polling in Baghlan. Polling is continuing in the second constituency in the region.

The number of voters in Taluqan was 5,237, in Ghazni 6,570 in the first constituency of Kunarha province 15,097, in Bamyan 12,779 in some parts of Josjan province 1,328 and in Kapisa province 12,900.

Polling in the first and second districts of Panjshir and the

Tagab district is continuing. Polling in most parts of Parwan province finished September 16. In five days of polling 73,724 voted. Out of them 21,060 voted for 24 candidates. Polling is continuing in Salang, Shinwari, Shaikh Ali, Jabel Saraj, Ghorband and Sorgh Parsa.

In the first five days of polling in some parts of Josjan province 1316 have voted. Election is continuing in the rest of the province.

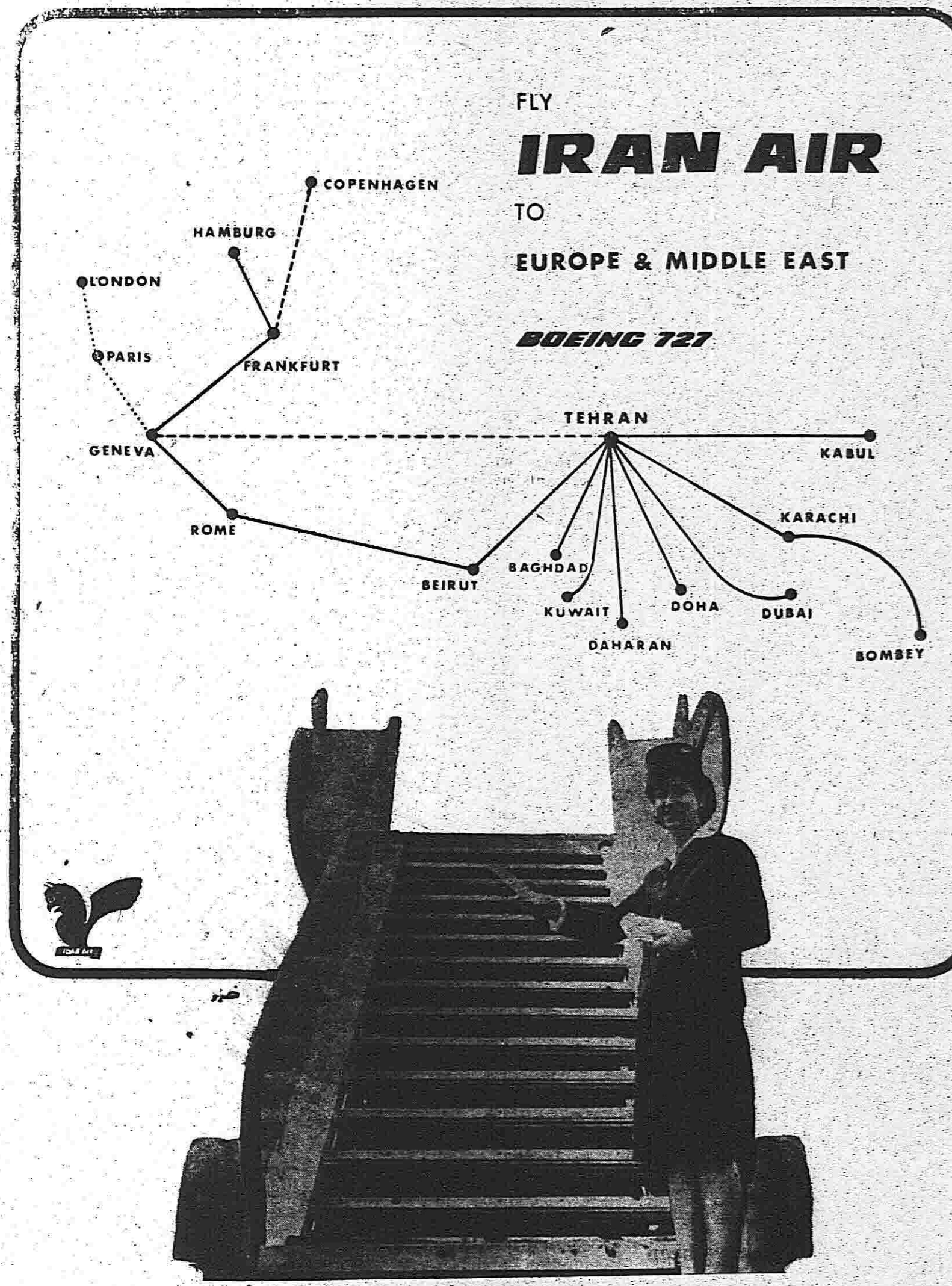
Two Jirgahs Discuss

Pakhtunistan Freedom

KABUL, Sept. 18.—A report from Bajawar, Northern Independent Pakhtunistan, says that a jirgah was held recently by the Otmankhail tribe in Chingiz. After the recitation of verses from the Holy Koran by Maulavi Ali Rahman Khan, some chieftains spoke on the freedom of Pakhtunistan.

Another report from Central Independent Pakhtunistan says that a jirgah was recently held in Dera Khail at which Alimzadeh Nyaz Ali Khan, Maulavi Dindar Khan and some other divines participated.

Problems relating to the independence of Pakhtunistan were discussed and decisions made unanimously.



Bridge Between North, South Vietnam Bombed By Aircraft

UNIDENTIFIED aircraft believed to be American fighter-bombers Thursday night bombed the main bridge in the demilitarised zone between North and South Vietnam, according to high-ranking Vietnamese military sources.

They quoted unconfirmed reports as saying the aircraft knocked out a section on the North Vietnamese half of the wooden and metal structure which crosses the Ben Hai River at the point where North and South Vietnam meet.

Pakhtu Language

(Contd. from page 3)

profound, that appeal to a wider public than they might have otherwise. At times they are playful and at times they overflow with righteous anger.

I will give you a kiss, for God's sake stop shaking my pitcher, you have splashed water over my clothes.

O gossip, I wish you misery because you brought us misery.

May you walk in rags because you are tearing the robes off the secrets of others.

In English poetry a verse can be declaimed but one way to bring out the particular emotion that the poet hopes to evoke. Those same lines cannot be read in any other way, even with a different intonation to arouse entirely other emotions. But this can be and is done with the *landaye*. The very same couplet set to one tune can call forth joy and happiness, sung to a different tune it can be sad and melancholy, or teamed to a lively tune accented with the familiar rousing beats of a march it can provoke the martial spirit.

So, as the people go about their daily duties these couplets can be heard every where, set to tunes that best suit their immediate moods—the shepherd wandering over grassy hills with his browsing flocks, the young girl on her way to the foaming river for a pitcher of water, and even the toiling peasant livens his work in the field with a gay little *landaye* on his lips. Up and down the country, by the nomad tent and in the village, everywhere the Pakhtun goes he signs these couplets, which like himself are simple, vital and emotion-laden.

Ghani Khan, a Khudai Khidmatgar, expresses it aptly in his brief but vivid little booklet, *The Pathans*: "If you really want to hear and know a Pathan (Pakhtun) folk-song, go to the bank of one of his many rivers, preferably in the evening when the girls go to fetch their water and the youths hover around to get their daily dose of hope and longing, the only wine the Pathan drinks."

Hear the young lover apostrophize his beloved:

*You are my morning star,
You the flower on the slope,
You the white snow on the peak.*

*Your laughter is the waterfall,
Your whispers the evening breeze.*

*O my branch of apple-blossom,
Who spilt moonlight in your eyes?*

*O my little butterfly,
Come and live in my heart.
And hear her answer winging clear:*

*O my lover, build a hut
On the peak of Irum,
And I will come dancing to it*

Like a golden partridge.
(To be continued)

cked out a section on the North Vietnamese half of the wooden and metal structure which crosses the Ben Hai River at the point where North and South Vietnam meet.

The North Vietnamese control half of the bridge, which is near the South Vietnamese town of Gio Linh, about 80 miles north of here. It has a white line across its centre as the boundary.

In Saigon an American military spokesman confirmed the bridge had been bombed at the northern end and damaged. Three Vietnamese were killed, according to initial reports.

He was unable to confirm immediately that the aircraft were American but said observers at the bridge claimed they were.

The International Control Commission is investigating the incident, according to Vietnamese sources.

This is the third border incident of its kind reported since U.S. aircraft began their raids on North Vietnam early this year.

Several months ago, unidentified aircraft strafed a South Vietnamese village just south of the border, wounding several people. About three weeks ago U.S. aircraft strafed some South Vietnamese police houses, Vietnamese sources said.

The same sources later confirmed that about 40 metres (about 14 yards) of the bridge on the northern side were impassable to vehicles and that three bodies were lying on that side of the bridge.

The sources said two bombs, apparently dropped by the aircraft as they flew overhead and, with remarkable accuracy, hit the bridge, which is about 80 metres (about 87 yards long).

Early yesterday morning, Communist Viet Cong guerrillas made a hit-and-run attack on a Vietnamese military post at Dong Go Cat, only about seven miles (11 km.) from Saigon, according to an American military spokesman.

Indian Planes Again Bomb Peshawar; 7 Persons Killed

KARACHI, Sept. 18.—On Thursday Radio Pakistan, Karachi, in a broadcast said that Indian Air Force planes once again indiscriminately bombed civilian population in a village on the outskirts of Peshawar.

After visiting the bombed village, Radio Pakistan representative said that so far seven bodies had been recovered. These include four men and three women. Several other people were injured.

A mosque and a number of houses were wrecked while a large number of others were damaged.

All India Radio also reported the bombing. It said that Indian planes bombed airports at Peshawar and Sargodha.

U Thant's Proposal

(Contd. from page 1)
of the "fundamental desire" of both India and Pakistan to end the fighting and he therefore took the liberty "of expressing thoughts that may be helpful to the Council and to the two governments themselves in facing the immediate necessity of obtaining an effective ceasefire."

U Thant said: "The Security Council might now do what it has done once before and successfully in another dangerous conflict situation. It could order the two governments concerned, pursuant to Article 40 of the Charter of the United Nations, to desist from further hostile military action and to this end to issue ceasefire orders to their military forces."

"The Council might also declare that failure by the governments concerned to comply with this order would demonstrate the existence of a breach of the peace within the meaning of Article 39 of the Charter."

The Secretary-General made no direct reference to the following two articles of the Charter which provide for the use of economic, diplomatic and military sanctions by the Council to give effect to its decisions.

But the Council is authorised to use such measures under Article 36 if it decides that a breach of the peace has taken place.

In Washington, India's Ambassador B.K. Nehru conferred with U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk Friday on the crisis arising from the Chinese ultimatum to India.

Reports circulated that Nehru had met earlier with President Johnson but the Ambassador told newsmen at the State Department that he had not seen the President.

The White House also said there had been no such meeting.

In London, Britain's Foreign Secretary, Michael Stewart suggested Friday China's ultimatum to India may speed a settlement of the India-Pakistan conflict.

Meanwhile, Indian protested strongly Friday to Britain against the halting of arms supplies and claimed the British embargo was helping Pakistan.

Deputy High Commissioner P.N. Haksar delivered the Indian protest.

TO LET

House with 5 rooms, garage, servants quarters, and garden in Share-Nau. Contact Alami. Telephone 23161.

ADVT.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, Sept. 18.—Abdul Karim Nahel, Education Director in the Public Health Institute, left for Moscow Friday to attend a seminar. The seminar, organised by the World Health Organisation, will continue for one month.

KABUL, Sept. 18.—Karim Shadan, Acting Director for International Relations in the Ministry of Justice, left Kabul Friday for England to study administrative law under a fellowship from the British government.

KABUL, Sept. 18.—A group of 54 American families who had come to Kabul from Pakistan Wednesday left Kabul Friday by Ariana Airlines for Iran.

KABUL, Sept. 18.—Abdul Ahad Mansoori an engineer for Afghan Ariana Airlines, left Friday for the United States for further studies in engineering under a scholarship from USAID.

KABUL, Sept. 18.—Mr Ali Akbar Hashimi, Moham-mad Khwaja and Ghulam Sakhi left for Rome Friday to attend a seminar on the improvement of wheat seeds. The seminar, organised by the Food and Agricultural Organisation, will start on September 20 and end September 24.

MAZARI-SHARIF, Sept. 18.—A Czechoslovakian film unit filmed historical sites in Balkh Wednesday and then left for Jozjan for the same purpose.



ARIANA CINEMA:

At 2:30, 5:30, 8, 10 p.m. American film **THE MIRACLE** with Dari translation.

PARK CINEMA:

At 2:30, 5:30, 8, 10 p.m. American film **THE MIRACLE** with Dari translation.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 2, 5, 7 p.m. Russian film with Tajiki translation.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 2, 5, 7:30 p.m. Russian film with Tajiki translation.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 2, 5, 6:30 p.m. American film with Dari translation.

ADVTs.

AFGHAN TRANSIT COMPANY

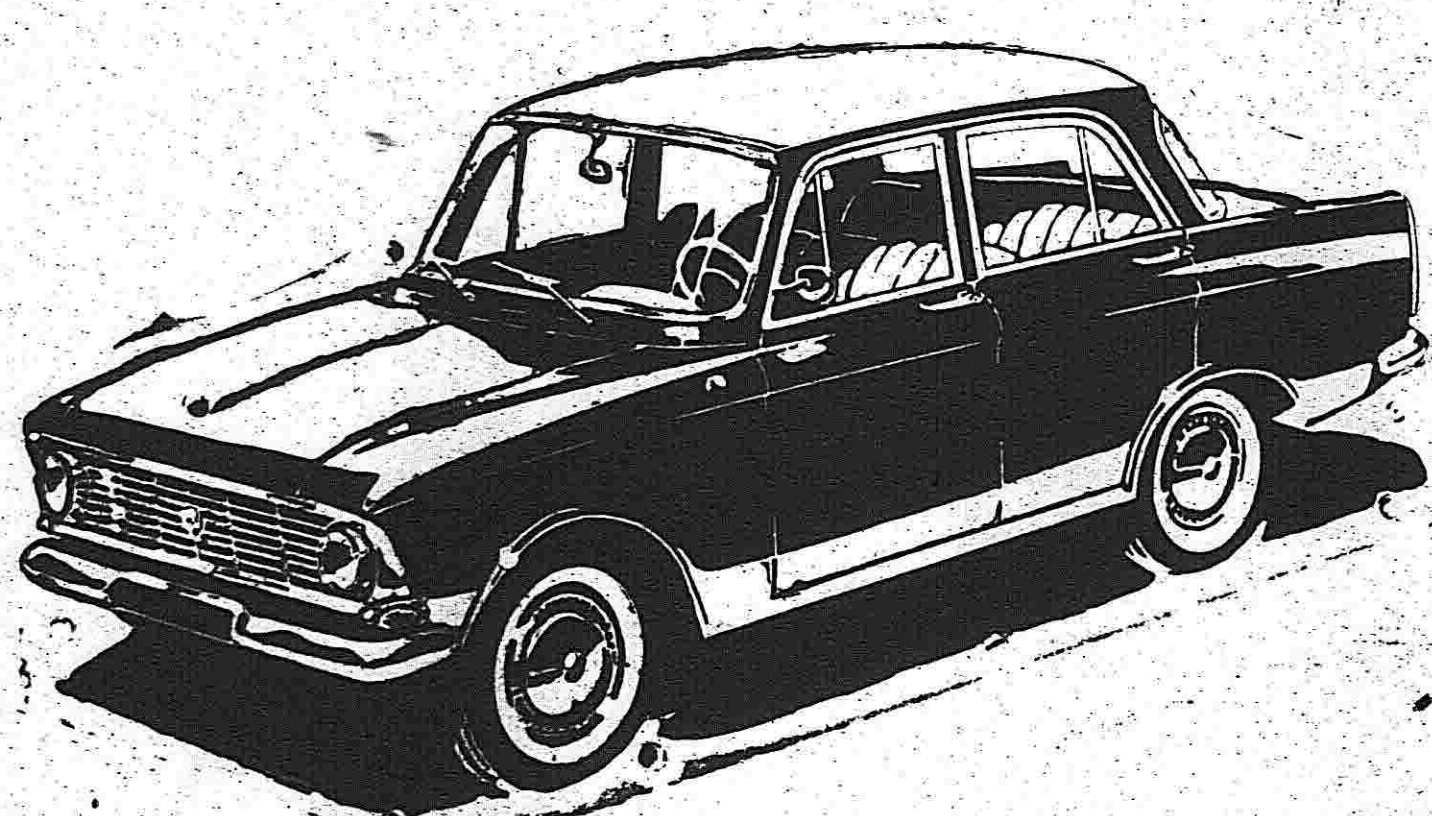
Afghan Transit Company will import from European harbours purchased commodities for businessmen and companies in Afghanistan. Transit will be through USSR in suitable facilities for reasonable prices. Call: 24327.

FOR SALE

Chevrolet Bel Air, 1958. Good condition. Best offer. USAID telephones 22411, 22412, or 22413, Ext. 73.

Make Your Choice Afghan Textile

reasons. They are My choice is Afghan Textiles. I have my beautiful, lasting, and inexpensive. Their sales also promote home industry. You too make Afghan Textiles your choice.



LONG DISTANCES NO PROBLEM WITH MOSKVICH-408

The trouble-free economical engine and four-speed synchromesh transmission combined with smooth running characteristics ensure fast acceleration, high cruising speeds and permit travel over long

distances on roads of any profile and condition. The roomy luggage compartment will take care of the needs of the most exacting motorist, and the collapsible backs of the front seats provide comfortable

sleeping facilities en route. V/O "Autoexport" 32 Somlenskaya-Sennaya, Moscow G-200, USSR.

Or, Commercial Attache Of USSR Embassy in Kabul.

TO ATHENS PRAGUE WITH EXCELLENT CONNECTIONS TO OTHER EUROPEAN CAPITALS AND U.S.A.

CSA MONDAY: ATHENS
THURSDAY: PRAGUE
CZECHOSLOVAK AIRLINES
HOTEL SPANAR TEL 2102

AEROFLOT FLIGHTS

Aeroflot flights to Moscow and Tashkent have been renewed from September 15 onwards.